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ART. I.—*Monography of the Genus Camellia, or An Essay on its Culture, Description and Classification.*

(Continued from page 175.)

CHAPTER THIRD.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION.

BEFORE describing the species or varieties, it is proper that an explanation should be given of the method of classification, to which we have alluded.

This method consists of two series of ascending chromatic gamuts, of the tones, and natural shades of the flowers, of the principal varieties of the Camellia, all of which, as we have stated, having been derived from the Camellia Japonica, properly so called.

The first gamut commences with the *Pure White*, which passes to *Rose*, then to *Cherry*, more or less deep, and goes on to *Amaranth*, or *Province Rose*, and ends with *Purple*.

The second gamut commences with *Yellowish Carnation*, (dingy white,) which passes to *Flesh*, then to clear or deep *Orange*, and ends in *Purple*.

The flowers of these two gamuts, are, as we have elsewhere stated, either *unicolored* or *bicolored*. The *unicolored* are those which do not admit of any modification in the unit of their color, like those indicated in the first gamut, of the colored synoptical table.

The bicolors, on the contrary, allow of several modifications, and present five different division.

The first gamut includes three, which are:

1st. Flowers with a *white* ground, striped or spotted with *rose*.

2d. Flowers with a *rose* ground, striped or spotted with *cherry*.

3d. Flowers with a *cherry* ground, striped or spotted with *white*.

The second gamut includes two, which are:

1st. Flowers with a dingy *white* ground, *flesh color*, striped with *white*.

2d. Flowers with an *orange red* ground, more or less deep, striped, or spotted with *white*.

In the first gamut, — and here we borrow the language of the painter, — the *white is not overpowered* by any color.

The *Rose* is either overpowered by the *Clear Rose-Lake* and the *Naples Yellow*, as in No. 1, in the colored table; or by the *Clear Rose-Lake*, *Naples Yellow*, and *Vermilion*, as in Nos. 2, and 3, in the same table; or by the *Deep Rose-Lake*, *Naples Yellow*, and *Vermilion*, as in No. 4 of the same table.

The clear, or deep *Cherry* is overpowered, either by *Carmine-Lake*, which, mixed with more or less *Rose-Lake* and *Vermilion*, produces the *Amaranth* more or less deep, No. 1; or by *Carmine-Lake*, mixed with more or less *Vermilion*, which produces *India Red*, as in No 3.

Or by *Carmine*, mixed with more *Vermillion*, which produces the *Provence Rose*, or *Purple*, as in Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

In the second gamut, the *Dingy White*, or *flesh-colored*, is overpowered by the *Clear Rose-Lake* and *Cinnabar*, as in Nos. 1, 2, and 3. *The Clear Orange Red* of this gamut is overpowered by the *Rose-Lake*, with more *Cinnabar*, as in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The *Deep Orange-Red* is overpowered by the *Carmine*, mixed with more or less *Cinnabar*, which produces the *Poppy*, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

To enable amateurs to select Camellias according to their taste, and to base their choice upon more precise notions, we have not only designated by a special epithet, at the end of each descripton,* the appropriate degree of merit due to each plant, but have also

*The designating epithets are in the following gradation. Insignificant, rather insignificant, passable, curious, pretty, very pretty, handsome, very handsome, distinguished, beautiful, very beautiful, charming, superb, magnificent.

given the synonyme, by which it is known in the nurseries, and flower-markets; and lastly, to render the work acceptable to all those to whom we have the honor of being known, whether amateurs, or nursery-men, we have indicated the principal nursery-men, who may be applied to, with confidence, for selections. Knowing very particularly the greater part of those establishments, as well as the intelligence, integrity, and honesty, of those who direct them, we can assure amateurs, by our own experience, that their orders will be faithfully executed.

ADDRESSES OF THE PRINCIPAL NURSERY-MEN IN EUROPE.

IN FRANCE.

M. M. De Soulange Bodin, rue de la Chaussee-d'Antin, No. 44, a Paris;
Noisette, faubourg Saint Jacques, No. 51, a Paris;
Cels freres, choussée du Maine, No. 77, a Paris;
Paillet, rue du Petit-Banquier, No. 5, a Paris.
Mathieu, rue de Buffon, a Paris;
Durand, rue de Buffon, a Paris;
Cisley — Vandael, rue de Vaugirard, a Paris;
Fion, rue des Trois-Couronnes, a Paris;
Daniel Hooibrink, boulevart Mont-Parnasse, No. 37 a Paris;
Baumann freres, a Bolwiller, Haut-Rhin;
Margat père et fils, a Versailles;
Bertin, id.
Lahaye, id.
Dubart, a Montreuil, pres Paris;
Cachet, a Angers;
Leroy, id.
Miellez, a Lille.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Knight, London:
Loddiges, do.
Mechelynk, Gand;
Buyckvander Meersch, Gaud;
Verleeuwen, do.
Vangeert, do.

Veschaffelt, Gaud.
Moens, Anvers;
Parmentier, Enghien;
Hilot, Bruxelles;
Oackes, Tourney;
Martin Burdin, Turin, Italy.
Mariani, Milan, do.
Martin Burdin, Milan, do.
Casoretti, do. do.
Tagliabue, do. do.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORED CAMELLIAS.

WHITE FLOWERS.

1. Camellia *Alba simplex.* — Shrub vigorous, branches diffuse; leaves two inches four lines* broad, and four inches and three lines long, roundish-oval, a little acute, much veined, and regularly dentated, deep green: appearance of the C. *variegata plena;* buds large, pointed, scales calycinal, and of a pale green; blossoms two and a half inches in diameter, regular, single, pure white; petals broad, in number five or six, white, sometimes spotted with red; stamens closed in a fascile; the pistil surpasses them in length. Produces seed. A pretty variety.

2. C. *Alba plena.* — Leaves two inches and three lines broad, and four long, elongated-oval, acute; revolute at the summit; irregularly dentated, of a dull green, and prominent nerves; petiole short; bud large, oval, with green calycinal scales; flower very large, full, regular, deprived of sexual organs, which are replaced with numerous petals, thick, spiral, imbricated, milk white, forming a very round corolla, four inches in diameter, and of an extremely elegant form.—*Magnificent.*

3. C. *Amabilis.* — Leaves two inches three lines broad, and four long, roundish-oval, acute, a little acuminated, horizontal, nerves conspicuous, regularly dentated, of a dull green; bud elongate,

* The French line is the twelth part of an inch.

scales greenish; flower terminal, large, white, single, eight petals, a few stamens in the centre; it differs very little from the C. *alba simplex.—Beautiful.*

*4. C. *Axillaris.*—Leaves oblong, glabrous, flat, coriaceous, dentated at the summit; the superior almost entire; flower of a yellowish white. This plant appears to us to be rather a Gardenia than Camellia; it requires much heat to grow well.

5. C. *Anemonæflora, Alba plena.* — Leaves medium, of the color and size of those of the C. Pomponia plena. A vigorous shrub; bud very large, depressed at the summit, and almost round; scales green and shining; flower full, very large, four and a half inches in diameter, of a dazzling snow white; exterior petals large, foliaceous revolute, sometimes spotted with red at the claws, and irregularly arranged; those of the interior rows, long, erect, cut in a ligulate manner, united and compressed into a large flattened ball, in the middle of which are confounded a few sterile and almost invisible stamens.—*Superb.*

6. Camellia, *Anemonæflora, Warrata** *carnea.*—Leaves one inch and seven lines broad, and three inches three lines long, elongated-oval, a little acute; form and color of the *Wilbancksiana;* bud small, scales green; flower white, double, small, resembling much the little flower of the *Pomponia,* improperly called carnation, for there is no tint of flesh color in this flower.—*Pretty.*

7. C. *Candidissima.* — Leaves small, one inch and seven lines broad, and three inches two lines long, elliptical, or elongated-oval, acute, horizontal, flat, thick, glossy, very finely dentated, of a pale green, often spotted yellow; a shrub of a pretty appearance, vigorous; bud oval, quite large before bursting into bloom, scales light green; flower very large, four inches or more in diameter, full, of a very pure white, petals regularly imbricated, and resemble, very much, those of the double white Camellia, and are in number from seventy to seventyfive, broad, a little crenated at the summit, and diminish in width in proportion as they approach towards the centre. —*Magnificent.*

8. C. *Compacta.*— Leaves oval, acute, very finely dentated, resembling those of the C. *Pæoniæ flora,* but of a duller green; surface dotted; bud oblong, small, scales green; flower small, fourteen lines in diameter, double, of a very pure white; petals, of the

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* This name is often written *Waratah.*

three exterior rows, firm, perfect, well imbricated; those of the centre numerous, small, erect, fasciculate, regular, in the form of a lance head, and intermixed with some fertile stamens.—*Superb.*

9. C. *Curvatheæfolia.* — Leaves like those of tea, three inches long, and two broad, very acute, the summit singularly recurved, in the form of a hook, nerves apparent, not numerous; flower white, regular, very double, three and a half inches in diameter; petals disposed in a regular roseate, of a very pure white: those of the circumference emarginate, slightly sinuous; those of the centre irregular and a little tortuous.—*Superb.*

*10. C. *Euryoides.*—Branches slender; stock pyramidal; leaves small, ovate-lanceolate, concave, dentated pretty deeply; flower small, single, white, a little fragrant.

11. C. *Excelsa.*—Leaves eighteen lines broad and three inches long, oval, acute, form and disposition like those of the C. *Compacta,* and of a deep green; bud of a medium size, scales green; flower white, double, three inches in diameter; exterior petals large, rather numerous, regularly arranged; those of the centre small, cordiform; a few short stamens, with pale, yellow anthers.—*Very beautiful.*

12. C. *Fimbriata.*—The leaves exactly like those of the C. *Alba;* but a less vigorous shrub; bud large, rounded, scales of a dark yellow; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, depressed; petals gracefully imbricated, dentated, or mucranated at their superior limb.—*Superb.*

13. C. *Gallica alba.*—A very vigorous shrub, the young shoots green; leaves ovate-oblong, finely dentated and considerably acuminated; bud oval, pointed, scales green; flower large, three inches and three lines in diameter, semi-double, of a milk white; the petals of the circumference broad, rounded, and cordiform; those of the middle much smaller, elongate, crenated in the heart, and intermixed with stamens.—*Very beautiful.*

14. C. *Granelli.*—Leaves of a medium size, oval, acute, of a deep green, glossy; bud pointed, scales green; flower irregular, pretty large, three inches in diameter, double white.—*Pretty.*

15. C. *Kissy.*—Leaves lanceolate, not very firm, of a dirty green, and resemble a little those of the C. *Sassanqua simple,* but less, and more acuminated; flower small, white, single, a little fragrant.

16. C. *Lacteola.*—Leaves two inches broad and three long, well

arranged, roundish-oval, a little obtuse, very finely dentated, of an obscure green; a well formed shrub; bud large, oblong, scales yellowish, with a black border; flower large, three inches in diameter, semi-double, of a pure white; exterior petal revolute; those of the centre erect, a little rumpled, and intermixed with sterile stamens. —*Superb.*

17. C. *Nivea.*—Branches short and slim; leaves small, oval, recurved; nerves quite distinct; flower irregular, semi-double, large, white.— *Very beautiful.*

18. C. *Nobilissima.*—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three inches and eight lines long, roundish-oval, a little acute, much dentated, and of a beautiful green, bud oval, obtuse, scales yellowish; flowers large, three inches in diameter, full white; exterior petals large, numerous and recurved; those of the interior smaller, crowded, rumpled; in appearance like the *Pomponia.*—*Superb.*

*19. C. *Oleifera.*—A very tall shrub, pyramidal; leaves ovate-oblong, slightly crenate, flat; flowers *biternate*, white, single, rather large. From the fruit of this shrub, the Chinese extract an oil of a sweet odor, with which they perfume their apartments.

*20. C. *Oleæfolia latifolia* —Leaves oblong almost sessile, a little inflexed, unequally dentated; bud small, oval, a little downy, scales yellowish; flower single, white, of a medium size; the centre is a little yellow and open.

21. C. *Palmerii alba*, or C. *Pomponia semi-plena.*—A very vigorous shrub; grows to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet, and of a very elegant appearance; leaves ovate-lanceolate, a little acuminated, often recurved at both extremities; nerves a little salient, smooth, finely dentated, form, color, and size of those of *Pomponia plena;* buds large, rounded, scales of a light green; flower very large, very nearly four inches in diameter, semi-double, regular, of a brilliant white, often having a portion of its petals considerably striped with rose, beginning at the claw, and expanding and becoming more faint towards the summit; stamens numerous, disposed in a fascicle, at the centre of the flower.—*Magnificent.*

22. *Pomponia plena.*—Leaves oval, elongate, very acute, smooth near extremities, recurved downwards, finely dentated, of a dull green, two inches broad and three long; some of them of larger size; a vigorous shrub, branches diffuse, and disposed to shoot out in all directions, without order, if they are not regulated by prun-

ing; buds large, rounded, scales green; flower very large, four and a half inches in diameter, full and of a pure white. The petals of the circumference are flat or undulating, those of the centre are concave, white, at the claw red, with sometimes shades of light yellow. This beautiful variety, is not uniform in the color of its flowers, for often there are seen on the same plant, red, rose, and white.—*Magnificent.*

23. C. *Rolissoni.*—Leaves an inch and a half wide, and two and a half long, roundish oval, a little pointed, horizontal, nerves conspicuous, finely dentated, of an obscure green; bud obtuse, scales whitish; flower of a medium size, double, of a milk white, and handsome form; exterior petals disposed in several rows, crenated at the summit; those of the circumference are fringed, all are imbricate, and turned back regularly upon the calyx, as in the C. *Excelsa.* The centre is composed of stamens which are nearly all petaloid, with a yellowish heart.

*24. C. *Sassanqua.*—A shrub with open branches, which are reddish and villous when young; leaves one inch broad and three long, alternate, oval, obtusely dentated, emarginate, thick, and of a dull green; flower small, single, composed of five petals, of a beautiful white, sessile, terminal.

25. C. *Splendidissima Berl.*—A shrub about three feet high, vigorous, pyramidal; leaves three and a half inches broad, and four and a half long, oval, rounded, almost cordiform; nerves numerous and apparent, slightly dentated, glossy and of a deep green; buds large, oval, obtuse, of the form of the old double white camellia, scales greenish; flower four inches in diameter, full, white; corolla very near the form of C. Colvilii; petals of the periphery, broad, numerous, reflexed, undulate, irregular, a little lacinnated on the border, and of a pure white; those of the interior are more erect, elongate, numerous, very compact, curled, as well as those of the circumference, and of a less brilliant white. No apparent sexual organs. This beautiful variety, was obtained by us from the seed. Four journals, the *Constitution*, the *Times*, the *Debates*, and the *Journal of Paris*, alluded, in March 1835, to the beauty of its flowers. See the description which has been given of it, in the Annals of the Horticultural Society of Paris. C. *Spoffortiana.* See the first gamut, striped bicolors, first division.

26. *Veymaria.*—Leaves small, like those of Pomponia plena; bud

rather large, scales green; flower three and a half inches in diameter, white semi-double, form, that of the *Pomponia semi-plena*; there is a little of a rose tint in the ground color.

27. C. *Wilbanksiana*, or *heptangularis*. — Leaves one inch and eight lines broad, and three long, oval, lanceolate, a little acuminated, reflexed, slightly dentated, some of them elliptical, smooth, of a yellowish green, glossy; bud spherical, scales blackish; flower white, double, four inches in diameter, irregular, petals of the first row, broad, crenated at the summit, grouped in the centre, in a manner to imitate the union of several flowers, which are contained in a common calyx; those of the interior, are smaller, erect, rumpled, reflexed, intermingled with stamens.—*Superb.*

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORS.

FLOWERS, CLEAR ROSE.

Dominant color.—*Lake* mixed with more or less vermilion and Naples yellow, as in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the colored table.

28. C. *Aitonia*.—Leaves two and a half inches broad, and three and a half long, often larger, ovate, oblong, rather near, regularly dentated, thick, nerved, glossy, reflex, of a deep green, bud very large, acute oval, scales green; flower very large, four and a half inches in diameter, and often bigger, single, rose, No. 3, in winter, and cherry-red No. 1. in the spring. This Camellia, where it is a little vigorous, fructifies abundantly every year; its fruit resembles almost exactly, the reinette apple.—*Superb.*

29. C. *Amplissima*.—We are assured it is the same as the Aitonia.

30. C. *Apollina*.—A vigorous shrub, filled with numerous spreading branches; leaves two and a half inches broad, and three and a half long, roundish oval, subcordiform, of a green, almost black, nerves numerous and apparent; flower large, three inches in diameter, full, of a delicate rose, No. 2; petals of the circumference rounded and entire, those of the centre, distorted, crenate, and depressed. —*Superb.*

31. C. *Colored*.—Leaves medium, roundish oval, a little acuminated, and slightly dentated; flower very large, single, regular,

rose, No. 4; petals rather broad, considerably elongated, erect, much crenated at the summit.—*Pretty.*

32. C. *Crouyoud* (*Lord.*)—Leaves about two and a half inches broad, and four long, much dentated, reflex, spotted with yellow; flower about five inches in diameter, semi-double, delicate rose, No. 4; petals of the circumference two inches broad, rounded and crenate at the summit, shades of rose and cherry red; those of the centre small, crowned, reflex, and striped with red.— *Very beautiful.*

33. C. *Dahliæflora.*—Leaves deformed, some of them elliptical, a little obtuse, others lanceolate, acute; narrow, undulated, wrinkled, and irregular, sabre or scythe form, of a greyish green; bud pointed, scales green; flower semi-double, depressed, two and a half inches in diameter, rose, No. 3; form of that of C. Spectabilis.—*Very pretty.*

34. C. *Expansa.*—Leaves very like those of C. Pinck, obtuse-oval, much nerved, irregularly dentated; bud of a medium size, scales blackish; flower medium, irregular, semi-double, rose, No. 3; petals of the circumference broad and cyothiform, those of the centre narrow, in two rows, and crenate at the summit; some of the stamens in part transformed into irregular petals, red, and striped with white.—*Produces seed freely.*

35. C. *Fasciculata.*—A vigorous shrub, and pleasing form; leaves one inch and eight lines broad, and three and a half long, elongate-oval, close, much acuminated, slightly dentated, of a glossy green; bud oblong, large, scales greenish, often bordered with black; flower from two and a half to three inches in diameter, color rose, No. 3; petals broad, handsomely arranged, sometimes striped with white; some stamens in the centre.—*Very handsome.*

36. C. *Gussonia.*—Leaves two inches and three lines broad, and three inches five lines long, roundish oval, a little acuminated, erect, with nerves slightly expressed, of adull green; bud rather large, a little pointed, scales green at the summit; flower four and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, rose, No. 3; exterior petals very broad, reflex, displayed regularly, interior smaller, erect, arranged in a rose form. —*Superb.*

37. C. *Heterophylla vera.*—Foliage like that of C. Pæoniæflora; flower medium, regular, flat, double, rose, No. 4; elevated in the centre; petals of the circumference in two rows, broad, imbricate, elongate-oval, a little crenated, expanded, those of the inte-

rior narrow, short, not numerous, whitish, showing indications of stamens.—*Passable.*

38. C. *Leindlega.*—Leaves of a medium size, roundish-oval, horizontal, of a pale green; bud large, depressed at the summit, scales green; flower large, four inches in diameter, semi-double, of a clear rose, No 2; petals broad, not numerous, crenated much at the summit, rounded and reflex, those of the centre, small, rumpled.—*Superb.*

39. C. *Pæoniæflora rosea*, or *rubra.*—Leaves two inches broad, and two inches eleven lines long, and often of larger dimensions, elongate-oval, acuminate, glossy, a little dentated, of a delicate green; a vigorous shrub, has a tendency to extend its branches and requires to be pruned every three or four years, to give it a graceful form; bud large, rounded, scales green; flower full, four inches in diameter, and sometimes larger, of a lively rose, No. 4, often of a cherry red, No. 2; petals of the circumference rounded, broad; those of the centre rolled in the form of a cornet, numerous, narrow, close, erect, rather long, and form a sphere, a little depressed.—*Superb.*

40. C. *Pinck.*—Leaves two inches broad, and two and a half long, roundish-oval, some of them elongate, a little dentated, and very like those of the C. Pæoniæflora; bud small, scales blackish; flower regular, of a medium size, semi-double, of a clear rose, No. 4; petals thick, considerably imbricated. This Camellia is often used as a stock, for grafting other varieties upon.

41. C. *Perle des Camellia.*—Leaves two inches broad, and three long, ovate-lanceolate, of a pale green; flower of a medium size, double, of a pretty rose, No. 4; form, color and disposition of the petals like those of the Camellia Pæoniæflora rosea.—*Handsome.*

42. C. *Pulcherrima*, or *Rolleni.*—A vigorous shrub; leaves two and a half inches broad, and four long, ovate-lanceolate, much acuminated and veined, finely dentated; bud oval, oblong, scales calycinal, pale green; flower five inches in diameter, double, clear rose, No 4: petals of the circumference, in four rows, not very numerous, but regularly imbricated, broad, round, deeply crenate at the summit, clear rose, shaded with carmine from the claw to the limb; those of the middle in five or six rows, of from eight to ten lines long, and four or five broad, some only rose, others striped or spotted with white, always intermingled with stamens, which are generally sterile; borders a little distorted.—*Magnificent.*

43. C. *Rosea plena.* — Leaves elongate, flat, recurved, nerves conspicuous, and much dentated; bud obtuse, rather large, scales greenish; flowers three inches in diameter, double, rose, No. 3; arranged, from two to three at the extremities of the branches.—*Very handsome.*

44. C. *Roseana.*—Leaves one inch and a half broad, and two and a half long, horizontal, roundish oval, a little acute, very finely dentated; form, color, and dimensions of the C. *Speciosa zera*; flower large, full, irregular, of the pale red, inclining to rose, No. 4; petals of the circumference ample, reflex, and slightly crenated; those of the centre small, erect, border reflex, some longer, rumpled, and produce a beautiful effect.—*Superb.*

45. C. *Resplendens.*—A shrub of a vigorous vegetation; leaves enlarged at their base, abruptly recurved at their summit, two and a half inches broad, and three long, glossy, nerved; flower of a brilliant rose, No. 4; three and a half inches in diameter, double; the exterior petals have their edges free, entire, emarginate in the middle, sixteen lines broad; within the third row, the edges of the petals become irregularly sinuous, festooned; they are regularly arranged; the interior forms a kind of cup.—*Charming.*

46. C. *Sinensis rosea.*—Leaves smaller than those of C. *Rosa sinensis*, but alike in form, color and nerves; bud elongated and pointed; flower two and a half inches in diameter, often more, double, rose, No. 3; petals of the circumference bent down, broad, a little reflex externally, and notched at the summit; the others smaller, rumpled, forming an irregular centre.—*Handsome.*

47. C. *Spectabilis.*—Leaves large, often of the color and form of those of the single red Camellia, or those of *Variegata plena;* buds with greenish scales; flower three inches in diameter, double, rose color, No. 4; exterior petals regularly arranged in three rows, broad, sometimes spotted with white; those of the centre swollen, folded upon the ovary, twisted, mixed with some stamens and often striped with white.—*Very handsome.*

This Camellia, which was obtained from the seed in Paris, has long been called C. *Celsiana.* The English have sent it to us under the name of C. *Spectabilis.* In Paris it is also known under the name of C. *Lutetiana.*

*48. C. *Sassanqua rosea plena*, or *multiflora.*—We regard this Camellia as a distinct species. Its leaves are small, oval, acuminate, and of a brownish green, resembling much the color of green

tea; bud oval, obtuse, scales green; flower small, full, petals curled, or twisted, of a clear or deep rose, according to the season of its florescence. This flower much resembles a little pompon rose; sometimes the centre is white, and the circumference of a pale rose. To make this Camellia bloom abundantly it must be pruned very short, once in two years.—*Charming.*

49. C. *Theresiana.*—Leaves elongated; form, color, and size of those of C. *Pomponia plena*: flower large, double, irregular, and of rose color, No. 3, like that of C. *Pomponia plena*, when this passes to pale rose.—*Superb.*

50. C. *Venosa.*—Leaves very much resembling those of the preceding; flower from two and a half to three inches in diameter, double, rose color, No. 3; petals broad, slightly veined, with a pale rose, like those of *Pomponia rosea*, or of C. Theresiana, from which C. Venosa differs very little.—*Very pretty.*

51. C. *Wilbrohamia.*—Leaves two inches broad, and three long, oval, elongate, almost flat, much dentated, of a deep green; bud oblong, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, double, delicate rose, No. 2; exterior petals not very numerous, but well arranged, some of them spotted; those of the centre smaller, intermingled with abortive stamens; the form like that of C. Fasciculata nova.—*Charming.*

52. *Virginica.*—Leaves small, oblong, lanceolate, one inch and two lines broad, and two inches three lines long, much veined; nerves prominent, of a brownish and glossy green; bud oblong, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, full, of a delicate rose, scarcely deeper than in the flower of C. *Wilbrohamia* and like that of the *Pæniæflora;* having two rows of rather large petals in the circumference; those of the middle small, short, twisted, tufted. —*Very beautiful.*

53. C. *Wiltonia.*—Leaves of a medium size, a little elongated; bud small, pointed; flower rather small, double, of a rose color, No. 4; sometimes passing to cherry-red, No. 1; and often striped with white; petals in two rows, imbricate, bent down, those of the centre small, twisted, erect, often intermixed with stamens, or presenting in the middle the pistils alone, being deficient of all the male organs.—*Passable.*

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORS.

CLEAR CHERRY-RED.

Dominant color. *Carmine-Lake*, mixed with rose lake and vermilion, as in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the colored table.

54. Camellia *Aucubæfolia*.— Leaves two and one half inches broad and four and one half long, ovate, oblong, very acuminate, and very conspicuous nerves, of a deep green and striped, or spotted with yellow, like the *Aucuba Japonica;* bud oblong, scales calycinal, greenish; flower three inches in diameter, double, well displayed, color cherry-red, No. 1; and very near the form of that of C. *Coccinea.— Very beautiful.*

55. C. *Amerstia.*—Leaves one inch and ten lines broad and three inches long, elongated, oval, acuminate, finely dentated; bud of medium size, scales yellowish, flower of medium size, double, of a carmine rose, or cherry-red, No 1.—*Pretty.*

56. C. *Amaena.*—Stock erect, branches straight, leaves ovate, oblong, slightly dentated; flower a little double, color, cherry-red, No. 2; petals of the circumference regularly arranged, those of the centre irregular and shorter. The flowers assume very much the form of a shuttle-cock.—*Handsome.*

57. C. *Augusta.*—Leaves rather large, a little curled, finely dentated, multi-nerved, of an obscure green; bud oblong, acute, scales calycinal and green; flower of a medium size, irregular, double, of a beautiful cherry red, No. 3; petals elongate, erect, and slightly crenate at the summit; those of the centre entire, acuminate and irregularly disposed.—*Pretty.*

58. C. *Aluntii superba*, or *Almets superba*—A shrub of an agreeable port; leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, roundish, oval, reclined and rolled downwards, nerves strongly marked; but quite plump, oblong, scales yellowish, flower about three inches in diameter, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; petals quite regular, not numerous, and much imbricated, forming a pretty rosette.—*Very handsome.*

59. C. *Buckliana.*—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three inches two lines long, roundish, oval, a little acuminate, the borders rather deeply dentated, and of a deep green; flower full, two and a half inches in diameter; petals of the circumference in three rows, broad, of a cherry-red, No. 1; those of the centre, numerous, smal-

ler, unequal compact, well arranged, of a delicate rose, sometimes striped with white, and occasionally pure rose.—*Very beautiful.*

60. C. *Belle Rosalie.*—Leaves curled, slightly acuminate, nerves very opponent; bud large, oval, scales yellowish; flower large, three and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, of a carmine red, No. 2; petals broad, in number 25 to 30, mixed with many stamens, petals sometimes appear in the middle, rolled spirally in the form of a helix.—*Passable.*

61. C. *Brooksiana.*—Leaves two and a half inches wide and two inches and two lines long, roundish, oval, almost cordiform, horizontal, sometimes spotted with yellow, nerves conspicuous and of an obscure green; bud large, oblong, scales green at the base of the calyx and whitish at the summit; flower of a medium size, two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, at first rose, and passing immediately to cherry-red, No. 2; petals broad, not numerous, displayed gracefully; flower of the form of that of C. *roides Pays-Bas*; a few stamens in the centre.—*Handsome.*

62. C. *Belle Henriette.*—Leaves of a medium size, ovate, lanceolate, a little spotted on the superior surface, of a deep green; bud with yellowish scales; flower double, two and a half inches in diameter, often larger, cherry-red, No. 3; petals well arranged, imbricated and rather numerous.—*Handsome.*

63. C. *Berlesiana rubra.*—Leaves of a medium size, like those of C. *Rubra simplex*, but of a deeper green; bud oval, acute, quite plump, scales brown; flower of medium size, double, of a beautiful cherry-red, No. 4; form regular, and a little arched or dome form; petals roundish and slightly rumpled.

The Horticultural Society, of Paris, has dedicated this pretty variety to the author who obtained it from the seed, in 1831.

64. C. *Blanda.*—Leaves sixteen lines wide and three inches long, roundish, oval, more narrow at the summit, flat, very finely dentated, rather thick, of a dirty green; flower tolerably large, full, of a cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the circumference broad, expanded, crenated at the summit, sometimes striped with white; those of the centre small and united in a fascicle.—*Very beautiful.*

65. *Boumanni.*—Leaves roundish, oval, like those of C. *Pinck*, but almost flat, and of a greyish green; bud with blackish scales; flower large, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3; which becomes deeper, as it expands; exterior petals arranged in several rows, imbri-

cated ; those of the centre small and a little twisted.—*Very beautiful.*

66. C. *Crassinervia.*— Leaves large, ovate-lanceolate, strongly nerved, of an obscure green ; wood vigorous ; bud large, scales yellowish ; flower of a medium size, very double, irregular, cherry-red, No. 3, sometimes of a clear red, slightly marked with white ; petals generally roundish, and crenated at the summit ; those of the centre rumpled, and deformed ; stamens sometimes apparent, and at others demi-transformed.— *Beautiful.*

67. C. *Cliviana.*—Leaves two inches two lines wide and three and a half long, ovate-oblong, acuminate, near, numerous, much dentated, erect and of a muddy green ; bud very large, oval, obtuse, scales green ; sepals brown at the base and yellowish at the summit ; flower very large, four and a half inches in diameter, double, cup-form, sometimes rose, No. 4, and often of a cherry-red, No 2, more or less brilliant, according to the season. The petals of the first row, are six in number, eighteen lines broad and twentyfour long, concave or channelled, forming a star and crenated at the summit ; those of the next rows, long, oval, acute, and affecting the same disposition ; those of the centre, swollen and tufted as in the Anemonæflora, and forming an elevated and irregular heart, about one inch and a half in diameter ; some of these last are striped with white.—*Magnificent.*

68. C. *Chamlevii.*— Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, oval, a little acute, oblong, acuminate, finely dentate ; bud roundish — oval, scales green ; flower large, double, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 3 ; petals imbricated and rounded at the summit ; stamens in part demi-transformed.— *Very handsome.*

69. C. *Conchiflora.*— Leaves two inches wide and three and a half long, oval, and little acute, reclined, numerous, of a pale green ; bud small, scales green ; flower two and a half inches in diameter, of a cherry red, No. 3, regular ; petals sometimes marked with white, like those of C. Coccinea, and spirally arranged.— *Beautiful.*

70. C. *Conchiflora nova.*— Leaves roundish — oval, of a medium size and pale green ; nerves stout and prominent ; flower of a medium size, semi-double ; fifteen to twenty petals of a cherry red, No. 4 ; petals almost entire, unequal, irregular and elongate.— *Pretty.*

71. C. *Cramoisina Pamentieri.* — Leaves two and a half inches

wide and about four long, a little acuminated, inclined towards the stock, reflex very like those of the C. *Altheæ flora*, finely dentated, almost flat: bud of medium size, oblong, scales green; flower large, double, cherry-red, No. 2; exterior petals six, broad, crenate at the summit; the others tufted, numerous, arranged in fascicles, leaning upon each other, striped with white at their summit and form a regular ball; corolla very near the form and size of the *Anemonæ flora*. — *Very beautiful.*

72. C. *Celsisana.* Leaves large, lanceolate; dispersed, curled inward; bud large, oblong, acute; flower single, red, large. There is in Paris, under this name, another *Camellia*, which is double, of a rose color, and very beautiful. The English have sent it to us under the name of *spectabilis.*—See this name.

73. C. *Charles Auguste.*— Leaves two inches wide and three long, roundish oval, nerves very apparent, of a muddy green; bud elongated, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, semi-double, of a beautiful cherry-red, No. 3, well formed; petals broad, rounded, warbled or rather spotted with white; those of the first row of the circumference, are reflexed upon the calyx with regularity; the others elevated and curled; a few stamens in the centre.— *Superb.*

74. C. *Conchata.*— Leaves two inches wide and three and a half long, reflected at the summit, strongly nerved, of a deep green; bud elongate; flower rather large, double, of a delicate rose, sometimes of a vivid red.— *Passable.*

75. C. *Carolus.*— Leaves two inches and three lines wide and three inches long, roundish-oval, much veined, nerves conspicuous; bud oval, depressed at the summit, scales green; flower small, almost double, of a cherry-red, No. 1, of a pretty form.— *Distinguished.*

76. C. *Camptoniana.*— Leaves small, one inch and a half wide and two inches seven lines long, roundish-oval, a little acute, numerous, near, elevated, of an obscure green, bud oval, scales yellowish; flower medium, semi-double, regular, at first rose, No. 4, and then clear cherry-red; corolla well formed; some stamens in the centre.— *Very Pretty.*

(To be continued.)

Art. II. — *Horticultural Writings.* By Edward Sayers.

I was ever of an opinion that horticultural writings, when drawn from practical observation, and lucidly dictated, combine much to improve our moral understanding and domestic welfare. It is a species of writing that is gleaned from the very best source of *human* happiness, and the subjects are such, that it is impossible to convert them into any thing that is disagreeable to the reader, or imbue his mind with any false representation. For whether we turn our attention to the flower garden or orchard the subjects to be delineated are natural, and consequently we have nothing to dwell on but the different phenomena that present themselves in the vegetable kingdom, which leaves no room for delusive suggestion to bewilder the reader. The subject is reality, and nothing superficial can be said to be strictly connected with horticultural writings.

There is also much pleasure derived from such compilations; for it is almost impossible to pen one single article, without having in view, the many variations that nature has so agreeably diversified the vegetable kingdom with: — her many tinted flowers — the circulation of sap — unfolding of leaves and flowers — maturity and usefulness of every thing we have to dwell upon — renders the subject not only beautiful but sublime in the highest degree. For one I can truly say that, what little I have read and written on horticulture, has been a source of more comfort to me than all the splendor I have seen of the palace or gaieties of what is called "worldly pleasure." Indeed, in many instances when the little perplexities with which this world is checkered, have in a measure encroached on that fortitude that every person should be possessed of, I have found the writing on a subject so interesting has always not only served to solace the little difficulty of the mind, but reclaimed it into its pristine nature, and in many cases converted evil into the very best of thoughts. In fact my juvenile days have been spent in the study of a subject that at this time, the meridian of life, can only now be realized. For certain it is that granting all the beauties of the vegetable kingdom to be strictly noticed in early life, it is only at the time of our more ripened understanding of advanced age that its real beauty and value can be seen in all its bearings; and it is then when every faculty is awakened to the usefulness of horticulture.

In tracing the writings of former and modern horticulturists, we in many cases find them to flow from a desire to *improve* and inform others more than any *pecuniary* benefit to the authors; indeed generally such communications are not only given gratuitously, but with a view to inform others of some practical improvement which has perhaps taken years of research of the author to obtain, and, in many cases, a great expenditure as a trial of experiment

As a proof of the desire to improve by horticultural writings, we have instances of some of the very best communications being penned and published to the world by those who have no pretensions to any literary attainments or classical education; but have been penned and published to the world in a plain and simple manner, as the practice and theory has been obtained; and on the contrary, we find communications of the most scientific nature in horticulture, have been communicated to the world by the most able statesmen and learned philosophers of the age. The result of each class has been equally beneficial to the community at large, for, while the one has pointed out practical hints of a very useful nature, the other has been the means of simplifying and bringing into use many philosophical and chemical experiments that could not have been communicated so widely in any other way, in so imperishable a form, as through the medium of the press.

Art. III. — *Flowers, Fruits, and Trees.* By H. A. S. Dearborn.

Mr Breck — The season having been unusually favorable for vegetation, and especially since the 15th of May, the consequent verdant and magnificent appearance of the country, with the blandness and congeniality of the weather, have induced vast numbers of persons, to visit the many highly cultivated gardens in the environs of Boston, several of which have attracted universal attention, either from the great variety of ornamental plants they contain, or the beauty of some favorite kinds, that have been managed in the most skilful manner.

Mr Walker's exhibition of Tulips became the first chief point of

attraction for nearly two weeks, and thousands were delighted, with the superb display, of that infinitely various and gorgeous family of flowers.

Other towns, it appears, have also enjoyed a like interesting spectacle; but a discrimination must be made between the merit due for quantity, and that resulting from the excellence of the varieties, and the perfection of their development. The enterprising gentlemen of Newburyport and Salem, are entitled to great credit, for the taste they have evinced, in the culture of elegant plants; but it is presumed they do not claim precedence, unless they had also as many kinds, which were as rare and perfect in florescence, as those which Mr Walker presented; for the mere superiority in number, cannot be considered as giving pre-eminence, in any vegetable production, unless it is of some very peculiar or notoriously useful species.

To obtain bulbs of the best kinds of Tulips from Holland, Belgium, France, and England, is very difficult and expensive, as every person has experienced, who has undertaken to introduce any particular plant from foreign countries. The bulbs, generally sent to this country for sale, are the rejected of the large nurseries, as all the most choice and valuable kinds are carefully reserved for the European markets, where the amateur purchasers are numerous, and willing and able to pay the highest price, for the remarkable varieties. Even in our day the extravagant passion for Tulips has not entirely subsided, and from 500 to 1500 dollars have been given, within a few years, for a single bulb, while those disposed of, at our auction sales, do not average more than from five to fifteen cents, and often not so much. Some of Mr Walker's cost in London fifty dollars each, and many of them from ten to twenty.

I have cultivated the tulip during a number of years, and had five thousand in bloom at one time, three thousand of which were in a bed, and the remainder scattered in the borders of the avenues and garden walks; but as a show of flowers, it was, in all respects, inferior to that of Mr Walker's bed of only eight hundred, from the inferiority of the kinds, small number of distinguished varieties, negligent mode of cultivation, and imperfect florescence.

To give this superb flower an opportunity of displaying all its charming attributes, the soil must be deeply trenched, and enriched by a peculiar compost of thoroughly decomposed barn-yard manure,

river sand, and decayed leaves or other vegetable matter, while a screen is indispensable to protect the plants, from the cold, night air, the direct rays of the sun, and violent winds, when bursting into flower and during the period of their bloom. This Mr Walker provided, at an expense of several hundred dollars, in a neat and complete manner, in the form of a beautiful pavilion, which was covered with stout white cotton cloth, so arranged, as to be easily rolled up, and let down, by means of pullies.

Tulips have been a favorite florist's flower for centuries, not only in Holland, but in England and other European nations; and as early as 1630, Parkinson, after enumerating one hundred and forty sorts, observes in his quaint manner, that "to tell of all the kinds which are the pride of delight, they are so many, as to pass my ability, and, as I believe, the skill of any other." He was a celebrated herbist and botanist, and acted in that capacity to James I, and Charles I. His book on gardening is the first which was published in Great Britain, worthy of consideration. It is entitled "Paradisi Insole Paradisus Terrestres; or a garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers, which our English ayre will admit to be nursed up; with a kitchen garden of all manner of herbes, roots and fruits for meate, and sause used with us; and an orchard of all sorts of fruit bearing trees and shrubbes, fit for our land, together with the right ordering, planting and preparing of them, and their use and virtues."

In Parkinson's time tulips were divided into *præcoces*, or early blowers, and *scrotinæ* or late blowers, with an intermediate class of *dubiæ mediæ*, doubtful or middle blowers, as they flowered between the two others. The early blowers, have short stems and the Duc Van Throll is almost the only variety in repute, among modern florists. The great number of distinguished and admired varieties are all produced from the late blowers, which having tall stems and much finer colors, engross nearly the whole attention of the cultivators of tulips. The modern mode of classing the late blowers by the Dutch florists is as follows.

Prime Baguets, from the French word baguette, a rod, or wand; they are very tall, with handsome cups and white bottoms, well broken with fine brown, and all from the same breeder.

Rigaut's Baguets.—This variety is supposed to have received their distinctive appellation from some individual by the name of

Rigaut, who was eminent in this branch of floriculture. They are not quite so tall as the former, but have strong stems, and very large well formed cups, with white bottoms, handsomely broken with rich brown color, and all from the same breeder.

Incomparable Verports.—A particular kind of Bybloemens. Cups very perfect, cherry-red and rose color and white bottoms, well broken with shining brown. Some of these are from ten to twenty-five dollars a root.

Bybloemens, or next flowers, called by the French *Flamands*. They have white ground, or nearly so, and are beautifully broken, with shades of purple and a variety of colors. They are from different breeders.

Bizarres, from the French odd, or irregular. Ground yellow, from different breeders, and broken with a variety of colors.

Paroquets, or Parrot Tulips.—The edges of the petals are fringed, colors brilliant crimson and yellow, with shades of bright green; but still they are held in no sort of esteem among florists.

Double.—These are of various, brilliant red, yellow and mixed colors; but, like many other double flowers, are deemed monsters, and not appreciated by flower fanciers, although they have an elegant appearance, from their upright, tall, and firm stems, and crowns of large pæony shaped flowers, and when scattered, with the Parrot, among the small shrubs and other plants in the borders of avenues and walks, or planted out in separate beds, they have a pleasing effect.

In the catalogue of Mosan for 1820, there are six sorts of early tulips, four of Paroquets, twentytwo double, and upward of six hundred late kinds.

Breeders are such as have been procured from the seed, and consist of one color, which is red, purple, violet, gray, brown, black, yellow, or some other individual color, without any sort of variation. These are cultivated in a rather poor and dry soil, and become broken, or variegated, in from one to twenty years, and produce new varieties; but so uncertain is the prospect of a favorable result, that but few persons have been willing to make experiments, for after many years of patient and unremitted attention, there may not be one remarkable and choice variety, out of a thousand seedling bulbs. It is from this circumstance, that a new and superb tulip commands the high prices in Europe which have been named, and actually paid, within a few years.

When the Tulip has broken, the colors are unchangeable, and are perpetuated by offsets from the parent bulb.

The tulips which are deemed worthy of special attention, by amateurs, belong chiefly to the classes of Bizarres and Bybloemens; and the properties of a fine variegated late variety, according to the best modern florists, are as follows.

Petals of a graceful form, the three exterior ones larger at the base than those of the interior; colors delicate, yet conspicuous, from the manner in which the tints are displayed, whether spotted, striped, feathered, blotched, splashed, pencilled, mottled, flaked, or as the French more significantly term the breakings of this flower *panachè;* edges entire and rounded, or but slightly crenated, at the summit, and so symmetrically arranged, as to form a perfect cup-shaped corolla, with a round bottom,—except in some anomalous and remarkable kinds, like that called the Mountain of Snow, whose petals are slightly acuminated, recurved, a little undulate, and the flower leaning to one side. Stem strong, upright, and nearly thirty inches high; radical foliage, long, broad, undulating, and of deep rich green. The ground color of the bottoms of the cups should be clear white, or yellow; the centre of each petal should contain one or more bold blotches or stripes, intermixed with small portions of the original color, abruptly broken into many irregular obtuse points. The colors which are generally held in greatest estimation, in variegated striped sorts, are black, golden yellow, purple, violet, rose, and vermilion, each of which being varied in different ways; but such as are striped with three different colors, in a distinct and unmixed manner, with strong regular streaks, and but little or no tinge of the breeder, are considered the most perfect.

An uncle of Mr Walker, who resides near Windsor Castle, is celebrated for his tulips and ranunculuses, having produced several magnificent varieties of the former and many of the latter from the seed. His exhibitions of those universally admired flowers have been so superb, that his garden has been annually visited by the sovereigns, nobility, and that numerous portion of the population of Great Britain who have a taste for ornamental plants. From him the nephew has received many of his superior roots.

Besides the commendable exertions of Mr Walker to present an interesting display of well cultivated and choice tulips, he has eminently succeeded in raising from imported plants and seed, nu-

merous new varieties of the *Viola grandiflora*, — the most admirable of that large family of charming flowers. He has, in fact, made this large and brilliant Pansy, known to New England, by the extensive seminaries which he has established, and the multitude of plants which decorate his ground. He had seven hundred varieties in bloom at the time his tulips were in flower, and the corollas of some of them, were more than two inches in diameter. He also cultivates the ranunculus,—one of the most delicate, beautiful, but difficult of all herbaceous perennial plants, to bring into a full and perfect florescence. He has two beds, this season, containing over two thousand tubers, and one hundred and thirty kinds, which, if the weather should not have been too hot, will present an exhibition of flowers as rare and interesting as that of his tulips.

To the above named plants and the Dahlia, Mr Walker has devoted his sole attention, leaving to others the vast field of floriculture, for the selection of their favorite flowers, and the distinction they have attained, or may acquire, from the intelligence, skill, and industry bestowed on their cultivation, and that complete success, which so amply rewards the ardent amateur.

The necessity of a division of attention to the several departments of ornamental and useful plants, is as obvious, as that of labor in the mechanical arts; and the advantages derived therefrom are as certain, as they are conspicuous and satisfactory.

Colonel Wilder is unrivalled, in this country, in the number, variety and successful cultivation of the Camellia, the Rhododendron, Azalea, and Rose, having over three hundred kinds of the first, and upward of four hundred of the last named plants.

Mr Manning, of Salem, has the largest variety of pears, he having made that delicious fruit his favorite object of culture, while the apple and plum have claimed his next regard. Mr William Kenrick is well known for his extensive and well managed nursery of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous flowering plants; and for several years he has made most honorable efforts to introduce the Morus Multicaulis and other valuable species of the mulberry, for affording the best aliment to the silk worm. He has also the merit of establishing the first extensive nursery in New England, and has published a very interesting and useful work on fruit trees. He, with Mr Manning, first succeeded in obtaining Mr Van Mon's new kinds of pears, and he has a collection of that kind of fruit trees, of great value, from the number of varieties.

Mr Pond, of Cambridgeport, has become eminent for rearing large numbers of Plum trees of the most choice varieties, and also for his superior mode of raising asparagus.

The Messrs Winship of Brighton, have a vast nursery, a large green-house and forcing-house, in which are collected a greater number and variety of useful and ornamental trees and plants, than are to be found in any other like establishment north of Long Island. Their importations of European forest trees, and exotic shrubs, and herbaceous flowers, have been extensive, and contributed, in an eminent degree, to extend a taste for rural embellishment in the eastern section of the Union. Their collection of foreign new kinds of Roses, rivals that of Col. Wilder, as they have some 500 varieties. Pæonies have also claimed their special attention, and they exhibit nearly 40 kinds.

Other highly commendable efforts have been made to multiply the fruits, culinary vegetables, and plants of all kinds, and especially by seeds. The establishments of Joseph Breck & Co., and of Hovey & Co., are well known, for they have so far kept pace with the rapidly increasing demand, and have so faithfully discharged their very responsible duties, in either raising or collecting the best varieties and of the most perfect quality, that they have merited and received the grateful acknowledgments of their numerous fellow citizens, who "drive their team afield," or delight in the society, or the culture of the silent, yet eloquent, beautiful, useful, and ever interesting families of the vegetable realm.

As proprietors and editors of three of the most valuable agricultural and horticultural publications in this country, we are under the greatest obligations to them; and it is earnestly to be wished, that for all their diversified and indefatigable labors, they should receive that encouragement and reward, which will render their patriotic exertions annually more profitable to themselves, and useful to the public. In the diffusion of intelligence among the farmers and gardeners, and the extension of a taste for their honorable and important occupations, as well as for the improvement of the aspect of the country generally, by inducing a greater attention to all the branches of cultivation, those periodicals have already accomplished much, and if they receive that liberal patronage to which they are justly entitled, the beneficial results will be as universally conspicuous as they are desirable.

The new garden at Mount Washington, with its ranges of green and forcing houses, is becoming an object of great interest, and will soon rank among the first, which are now the most celebrated, as the intelligent and experienced Mr McCollough has fully shown that he is well qualified for the station he has assumed.

The Charlestown Vineyard, with its departments of other fruits, conservatories, graperies, and valuable, as well as ornamental plants, has given a well deserved reputation to the Messrs Mason, from the successful manner in which the whole of their spacious establishment is managed.

The valuable, new, and excellent varieties of the strawberry, with which our market is enriched, have rendered Mr William Mason of Charlestown, and Mr J. L L. F. Warren of Brighton, celebrated, for the zealous and successful exertions they have made to grow that delicious fruit. The Downton, Wilmot's, Keen's Seedling, Roseberry, Mulberry, Methven Castle, and other distinguished new kinds, are now abundant and maintain the high character which they had acquired in England.

Mr Town, of Snowhill street, in Boston, has a neat and well conducted green-house, which may be truly called a floral gem.

There is a humble little cottage garden on the Dorchester road, near Grove Hall, which reflects great credit on the unassuming and respectable old man, who carefully tills it with his own hands; and many a passer-by has stopped to admire his beautiful collection of choice varieties of pinks. May he be made happy in his commendable efforts to contribute to the happiness of others, is a blessing which every visiter must spontaneously bestow on the venerable Meller, and at the same time, attempt to enable him to realize the benediction, in the purchase of a single root, or a bouquet of flowers. How interesting and imposing is it to behold the aged calmly and studiously engaged in the culture of a garden of flowers. They appear to be appropriately occupied in a kind of religious rite, and as if actuated by a presentiment that their end was near, devoting their last moments in the preparation of the materials of a garland for the decoration of their own grave, and thus seeming to ask the grateful tribute of approbation, from a life industriously and reputably passed, and now approaching its close, in the anticipation of that good name which all desire, and hope encourages us to believe may have been attained, and will be perpetuated when "we sleep in the narrow house of death."

There is very much wanted a large nursery of native forest trees, where they shall be raised in such quantities, as to be afforded to purchasers at as cheap a rate as they can import them from England and Scotland. So great is the demand, that not only our nursery-men, but many individuals, have recently imported vast numbers. Two gentlemen, one residing in Watertown, and the other in Salem, have received ten thousand each, this season, which cost only a few cents apiece. The quantities which might be sold, if furnished at even a liberal price, would be enormous; but the expense of obtaining trees from the forest, the mutilated manner in which they are taken up, and the consequent difficulty of making them flourish vigorously, deters those who would be glad to embellish their estates, or plant out woodlots, or groves for timber, from making the experiment.

The rapidity of the growth of seedling trees, reared in nurseries, compared with such as are selected from the forest, is well known to those who have attempted the culture of both kinds.

A pleasing illustration may be seen on the magnificent ground of Col. Th. H. Perkins, who imported about thirteen years since, 15,000 plants, which were not more than two feet high, and now they are large, healthy and beautiful trees.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hawthorn Cottage,
Roxbury, June 20, 1838.

Art. IV. — *Remarks on the Propagation of the Dahlia.*

Every cultivator of the Dahlia is aware of the facility with which it is propagated by cuttings of the young shoots, plunged in a little bottom heat. Indeed, from a single root, under proper treatment, several dozens of young plants may be raised in a short space of time. Consequently, this method is universally adopted by nurserymen; they annually requiring a large stock of young plants for sale; and by individuals anxious to propagate extensively a new variety. But it ought not to be practised by amateurs or others, anxious to obtain fine perfect flowers for exhibition or otherwise. I speak

advisedly, and from experience, when I assert, that plants raised from cuttings do not produce equally perfect flowers, in regard to size, form, and fulness, with those produced by plants grown from division of the tubers, the old method of propagating the dahlia. It has been said that plants raised from cuttings flower more abundantly than those raised by division; but to this I am not prepared to subscribe.

Physiological botany readily accounts for the different results of the two methods. The starch or feculent matter, stored in the roots, is intended by nature for the nutrition of the animal shoots, not only, until the tubers have formed, at the commencement of the vegetating season, the spongioles necessary for the absorption of the required quantity of pabula; but also when that the spongioles are unable, from drought, or other causes, to absorb a sufficiency of nutrient matter, to sustain the rapidly developing and vigorous vegtation.

Plants propagated by cuttings cannot of course, absorb the nutriment prepared and stored, during the last season, in the tubers of the mother root; and are forced to form spongioles and tubers for themselves. But the fecula contained in these latter is not, till towards the end of the year, sufficient in quantity, or sufficiently ripened by the deposition of carbon, to be in any way serviceable.

The potato might be propagated by cuttings of the young shoots, in the same way with the dahlia; but such plants would not, in the early stages of their growth, be nourished by the starch of the tubers; and, therefore, would neither be so strong and vigorous as plants raised in the usual method, nor would they yield a return equal in weight or quantity.

It is well known that tubers and bulbs, when placed in damp situations (the potato for instance, in a damp cellar,) develop their leaf-buds; and that these continue to grow and elongate, without the assistance of rootlets or spongioles, so long as there is any fecula in the tuber or bulb; but that when this is exhausted the stem withers and dies. We hence perceive how important the nourishment derived from this substance is to the vigor of the plant, and why whole tubers of potatoes produce larger crops than are produced by cut sets. Hence, too, we may learn why perfectly ripe sets are so much more certain of success than unripe ones; the fecula in the former being so much the more abundant, and more

perfectly elaborated. To the unripeness of the sets is attributable the failure of the potato crops in some parts of Scotland, in the autumns of 1835 and 1836, and the consequent misery and starvation of the unfortunate peasantry.

I feel no doubt that much of the disappointment and dissatisfaction experienced by buyers of new varieties of the dahlia, arising from these so rarely answering the expectations formed of them, is the result of the system of propagating from cuttings. A good seedling is raised: the grower is naturally anxious to make the most he possibly can of it; he therefore plunges the root in heat, and strikes every cutting he can force it to throw out. The young plants are consequen ly weak and unhealthy, rarely throw out a good flower during the whole season, and are, probably discarded, as undeserving of further notice. My first plant of Brewer's Rival King was a cutting from a root, which had been much worked, and consequently, did not show a good flower during the season. The next year, I grew it from tubers, and also from cuttings: the latter always produced imperfect flowers, but the former beautifully perfect ones. With many other varieties, I have found the same difference between plants raised from cuttings and those from tubers.

I would therefore recommend, in order to secure a good and satisfactory bloom, that the roots be laid, in March, in a damp warm place, such as a forcing-house, gentle hot-bed, or even a cellar; and that when the buds show themselves, each root be divided into as many pieces as may be required, retaining a bud to each piece; and that they be then planted separately in 48-sized pots. The after-treatment is the same as for plants raised from cuttings.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

ART. V.— *The Cultivation of Truffles, or Instruction for artificially raising and making large Plantations of Black and White Truffles, in Woods, Shrubberies, and Gardens.* By ALEXANDER VON BOROHOLZ.

(Continued from last page 230.)

THERE are some varieties of truffles which differ in the greater or less degree of roughness of their external rind, in a stronger smell,

resembling that of garlic, and in a lighter or darker color. Amongst all truffles, the white variety is of most value, and is preferred to every other. It grows in Upper Italy, chiefly in Piedmont. Its surface is of a yellowish brown, or pale grey-yellow, covered with protuberances resembling warts. The veins in the inside are more delicate than in the black kind, and are of a reddish yellow color. Between the veins, the flesh of truffles that are fully formed, and their sap-vessels and glands, are of a reddish color. The smell and taste of the white truffle are much superior to those of the black, and on that account it is more deserving of cultivation. Only the first plantation requires to be circumstantially attended to, as living pieces can seldom be procured, and to plant dead ones in new plantations is useless. Since this white truffle never degenerates to the black, but constantly produces the same, it appears to be not a variety, but a particular species. It is also found in vineyards, meadows, and even ploughed fields; but the black ones are found only near to forest trees.

In laying out truffle beds a distinction must be made between wood land and garden land. The former needs not much preparation, and promises a surer profit than a garden land, with which must be artificially mixed those species of earth that, in the latter, have for several years been accumulated by nature. He, therefore, who can take for new truffle beds wood land, especially that which for centuries has produced the above mentioned trees, spares both time and expense.

But, whether the truffle plantation be made in a wood or a garden, the first requisite is a somewhat moist soil in a low situation. In level ground, such soil is generally found in the vicinity of brooks, rivers, lakes, and meadows. The ground itself, however, must not contain any sharp or sour component parts, but must be mellow and fertile. Least of all are adapted to the purpose situations in the neighborhood of morasses or turf moors; and especially those low situations the subsoil of which is full of saline or sour matter. This is easily known by the reeds, horsetail (Equisetum), coarse kinds of grass, and mosses, which grow upon their surface, and, whether green or dry, are rejected by cattle and sheep, or only eaten by them from excessive hunger.

He who has no such mellow soil, in a depressed situation, upon his property, may most easily form it by art in the neighborhood of

springs, or at the foot of a rising ground; but the first plantation is thereby proportionally rendered more expensive. The ground designed for the cultivation of truffles must, in the first place, be dug out from 4 to 5 feet deep, and be lined at the bottom, and on the sides, with a stratum of clay or very fat loam of a foot thick, that the spring water which is conducted to it may not strain through, and run off. If the subsoil be loam or clay, the thickness of the stratum of clay to be placed upon it may be diminished; but, if it be a dry sand, it must be more than a foot thick. This artificial depression is then filled with earth artificially prepared, and now the spring, or small brook, is turned upon it. Truffles certainly require a moist soil, but they cannot endure boggy ground or standing water; a ditch must, therefore, be cut to carry away all superfluous water. This ditch is either opened or shut accordingly as a superfluity or want of water renders necessary. But if, in very hot dry summers, the supply of water should itself fail, the truffle beds must be sufficiently moistened with pure river water. This is the expedient to which recourse must be had in dry situations, that neither possess a spring, nor a small brook for watering a plantation of truffles. Since only small beds, and not large fields, are taken for the cultivation of truffles, the greatest care may be taken in the preparatory steps, the expense of which will, however, never be so considerable as to be much felt by the landed proprietor. He, therefore, who has upon his property no such mixture of earths as the growth of truffles requires, must endeavor to obtain it artificially.

We find the most and finest truffles in a light, ferruginous, calcareous soil. Such a one must, therefore, also be given to the plantations. This is found naturally only in particular situations; for which reason truffles do not grow everywhere. That which is accidentally in the new plantation is looked upon as a welcome present, and those materials only are mixed with it which the raising of truffles indispensably requires. A ferruginous calcareous soil is generally too compact, seldom too loose, and frequently not sufficiently ferruginous. The first fault may be remedied by the addition of ferruginous sand; the second, by a mixture with loam; and the third may be remedied by beating ferruginous sandstone (which is to be had almost everywhere) to fine sand, and mixing a fourth at the most a third part of it, with the natural soil. If ironstone is, not to be had, the want of it must be supplied by iron shavings,

iron filings, sparks and other cheap small refuse which falls from iron in manufacturing it: this must be added to the mixture of earths, and made to rust and dissolve by the addition of moisture.

A calcareous or chalky marl forms the groundwork of all artificial mixtures of soils for the cultivation of the truffle. When this is to be had in the neighborhood, it is mixed with the fourth part of iron sandstone. If this marl be not in the environs, then finely beaten calcareous stone or beaten chalk must supply its place: to this must be added from the fourth to the third part of ferruginous sand, and the whole mixed together as uniformly as possible. With this artificial calcareous marl the truffle-bed (which has been dug out from two and a half to three feet deep) is filled up a foot high, in the place of the natural earth. It is advantageous when the pit, which is dug out for that purpose, before it is fixed with the new soil, is lined on the sides and bottom with unburnt calcareous stone. By this means, not only will mice, and several kinds of worms, be prevented from establishing themselves in the new truffle beds, and preparing to destroy the young germs of the truffles, but sudden heavy rains will be prevented from occasioning an injurious mixture of the different kinds of earth. Where calcareous stone is not to be had, sandstone may be used instead of it, especially if it contains iron; or, at all events, either other natural stones, or artificial ones made by the hands of men, may be made use of. The bottom of the pit must not, however, be paved so as to be water-tight, in order that the water may sink into the subsoil, and not cause an injurious bog, instead of the moist depression that is intended.

If, when the pit is dug out, a compact subsoil is met with, for example, a loamy bottom, the paving of the bottom of the pit is superfluous: it would obstruct the binding of the under strata with the new-laid bottom of the truffle plantation. It sometimes happens, that, in digging out the pit, a bed of clay is met with, which is impervious to water. In such a case, it is better to leave the place and choose another, than to spend money upon the plantation, and, instead of raising truffles, only to make a small bog.

All the above preparations are necessary for wood lands, and for plantations in large gardens and English shrubberies; but the further filling up of the pit is different for each place. In woods, the soil contains much vegetable matter; but that is not enough, espepecially when an artificial mixture of earths is undertaken. In order to obtain a very nutritious vegetable earth, let pure cowdung

be carried into heaps in the spring, and left to fall into earth in the course of the summer. That is best which is collected as fresh as possible on pastures and commons. That it may not lose its nutritious matter through drought and heat, the heaps must be made in a shady place, be turned from time to time, and, in dry weather, be often moistened with cow's urine, or with soft river water. This watering must not be so abundant as to allow the dung to become lixivated, in which case its most valuable powers will be communicated to the ground underneath.

In autumn, when the leaves fall from the trees, the dung is for the greatest part converted into earth. The fourth or fifth part of this earth is to be added to the natural wood soil; and of fallen oak leaves, or, if these are not to be had, of fallen hornbeam leaves, as much in bulk as half of the mixture amounts to: the whole must then be carefully mixed together. The pit is to be completely filled with the mixture, which is to be covered with a layer of oak leaves, of from four inches to six inches thick. A wood soil, with much vegetable earth from oak trees, requires a smaller addition of oak leaves than a soil that contains less of it. The greatest is required by the mixture of one half or the third part of natural wood earth with the before-mentioned ferruginous calcareous marl. In this case, which often occurs, as many leaves are added as the proportion of the calcareous earth occupies in space; and the pit, when filled, is covered over with a thick layer of leaves.

There is no fear of this cover of leaves being carried away by the storms that prevail in autumn and winter, as the truffle plantations are made in low situations, sheltered by trees, and not exposed to a strong current of air. If, however, this were not to be avoided, the scattering of the leaves may be prevented by some earth taken from the mixture being spread over them, or by small branches of oak being laid upon them, and secured by stones. Such a cover of leaves is of great service to the planting of truffles; since by the moisture of the winter the most efficacious matter is extracted from it, and communicated to the soil beneath. For this reason, a new cover must be laid upon it every autumn. Early in the following spring, the uppermost layer, being exhausted by the air, is to be taken away; but the under and moister one lightly dug in, or, which is still better, raked flat, lest the tender germs of the truffles should be injured or destroyed; but, when the truffle plantation is first made, the whole cover must be deeply dug down.

Every previous preparation is thus made for the cultivation of truffles. We now come to the mode of causing them to be produced. Since they are neither sown, nor, like animals, propagated by eggs and young ones, the only thing that remains for us to do is, to cause the soil to produce truffles. We know from experience that many forms (viz. crystallizations) are easily produced, when bodies of their own sort, already formed, are introduced into the mass of forming matter. Thus, sugar easily forms into crystals, when crystals of the same sort are hung in a fluid mass saturated with saccharine matter. Fungi are also produced in a similar manner, where living bodies of the same kind, or such as have not long been dead, or even parts of them lately pulled off, meet with a soil adapted to them. Thus, mushrooms thrive well if horse's or ass's dung be mixed with pieces of this fungus. The same takes place with truffles; only here greater circumspection is requisite.

The mushroom raises its head above the dark earth, and lives and thrives in the open air, and in warm sunshine. When taken from its parent soil, neither the operation of the circumambient air, nor the gentle access of the sun's rays, immediately destroys it. As long as its body contains sufficient moisture, it continues to live, and may, without much precaution, be removed from one place to another. If the journey does not last too long, it still retains the degree of vitality necessary to impart to the new soil the property of producing young mushrooms. On this account, good mushroom beds, that are carefully made, seldom fail, and the expectation of a good crop is constantly justified.

Not so the truffle. It cannot bear the immediate access of the air, and still less of the sun's rays, but dies when it is exposed to them, as quickly as a delicate fish when taken out of the water, or an intestinal worm when torn from the animal body of its habitation. A dead body of a truffle, which, moreover, soon becomes putrid, cannot, even under the most favorable circumstances, induce in the new habitat assigned to it a formation of young fungi of its own species. This is possible only to the living truffle; but its complete vitality is hardly sufficient to give such a direction to the powers subsisting in the strata of earth, as to produce and form new truffles in a soil that had never produced them; but, if this power of production is once awakened, it is easy to retain it for years.

(To be continued.)

ART. VI. — *List of New and Rare Plants, described in recent English Publications.*

1. *Morna Nivea.* Snowy. (Asteraceæ syngensia polygamia æqualis.) An interesting half hardy annual, raised by R. Mangle's, Esq. from seeds sent from the Swan River colony. The present species very much resembles M. nitidia, excepting the flowers, which are white, whilst those of the other species are yellow. The flowers of this genus are of the character which are usually termed everlasting, keeping for years after being gathered, which gives additional interest to their neatness. The flowers tems rise to about half a yard high, produces a profusion of blossoms during the summer and autumnal months.

2. *Passiflora Nigelliflora.* Nigella flowered Passion Flower. (Pasionflorieæ. Monodelphia pentandria.) Mr Tweedie discovered this species at St Jago d'Estero in 1835, and sent it to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where it bloomed in the stove during last summer. The plant much resembles P. citiata or gossypiifolia. The flowers are white, each about an inch and a half across.

3. *Thysamotus Proliferius.* Proliferous. (Liliaceæ. Hexandria monogynia.) This very singularly beautiful green-house perennial was raised by R. Mangle's, from seeds sent from the Swan River colony. The flower stem rises about two feet, and bears two or three umbels of its singular fringed flowers, the umbels being two or three inches apart up the stem. Each umbel contains from eight to a dozen blossoms, and a blossom is near an inch across. The petals are of violet purple, having a lilac line up the middle of each. The edges of the petals are densely feathered with fringe. It is a very neat and desirable plant, well meriting a place in every green-house. Thysamotus, from thysamotus, fringed, referring to the edges of petals.

4. *Aristolachia Saccata.* Pouch-flowered Birth Wort. (Aristolechieæ. Gynandria hexandria.) This very singular flowering plant is a native of Silhet, and was sent from the Calcutta garden in 1829, to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, where it bloomed last September. The plant is a twiner, growing to a considerable length. The leaves oval, heart-shaped, from a foot to fifteen inches long, and four to six broad. The singularly formed flowers are produced numerously in racemes; each flower is about five inches

long, pouch formed, the tube turning upwards from the middle, and bending parallel with the other portion of the tube; the inside of the tube is a whitish yellow. The mouth and throat of the tube of a bright golden yellow, with an edging of deep purple. The outer side of the tube is of a rosy white and pale purple.

5. *Boronia Crenulata.* Crenated leaved. (Rutaceæ. Octandria monogynia.) A very handsome flowering species, which is a native of King George's Sound, where it was discovered by Mr Menzies. It bloomed in the green-house of Messrs. Loddiges's at Hackney, and forms a neat and bushy plant, with deep green foliage. It produces a profusion of flowers of a bright rosy-red color. Each flower is about a half an inch across. This species deserves a place in every green-house. Like the rest of the species, it requires to be grown in an airy and light part of a green-house. The most suitable soil for all the tribe is a sandy peat, using a free supply of drainage, and frequently shifting each plant into a pot a size larger. If over-potted they often die. Baronea, so named in compliment to Boranes, who was servant to Professor Afzelius; this faithful servant went with his master to Sierra Leone, where he died.

6. *Comus Scabiosoides.* Scabious-like. (Asteraceæ. Syngenesia superflua.) A native of Mexico, from whence seeds were sent to J. F. Dickinson, Esq. and by that gentleman presented to the Horticultural Society of London, in whose garden it bloomed last year. The flowers are produced numerously, each blossom being about an inch and a half across, of a deep crimson inside with the stamens, forming a yellow eye; outside of a deep rosy red. It is a very handsome species, well worthy a place in every flower garden. It is supposed very probably, that the flowers of the genus will become double, similar to the Dahlia. There are several other species of this pretty tribe, not yet introduced into this country, with pink, bright yellow, or deep purple flowers. There are now, annually, importations of Mexican seeds into this country; we may therefore conclude that seeds of these beautiful plants will soon be introduced.

7. *Erica Chloroboma.* Green tipped Heath. (Ericaceæ. Octandria monogynia.) This very pretty flowering species is cultivated by Mr Young, nurseryman Taunton, Somersetshire, where it has bloomed. The plant is of an erect habit, and the flowers are pro-

duced upon the young shoots in vast profusion. The flowers are near three quarters of an inch long, of a beautiful crimson color, having a green tipped end. They hang pendulously along the shoots. It is a very neat and desirable species.

8. *Erica Florida;* var. *Campulata.* Drooping round headed Heath. This very beautiful flowering heath is cultivated in the superb collection at Bothwell Castle, where it was raised from seed by the very skilful gardener, Mr Trumble, in 1835, and though but two years old, the plant is near a yard high, and has produced a profusion of blossoms, of beautiful rose color, and their campanulata form, show them prettily to view. Each blossom is about a quarter of an inch long, and the same at the mouth. It is a very desirable variety of this interesting genus.

9. *Goveria Liliaceæ.* Lily flowered. (Orchidaceæ. Gynandria. Sononym maxillaria liliacea.) A native of Mexico, growing under the shade of trees, or sometimes grows over their roots. It is a tuberous plant, having the habits of the Bletia, the flower stem reaching about a foot high, it is sulphur white, spotted and streaked with reddish-purple. The first notice of this plant was by M. Hernandez, who describes it by the name of Iztactepetzacuxochitl Icohueyo. The plant is very rare in this country, and probably in no collection but that of George Barker's, Esq. of Birmingham.

10. *Mamillaria Atrata.* Dark green Cacteæ. (Icosandria monogynia.) A very handsome flowering species. This truly interesting and singular tribe of plants, grown in the celebrated collection of Mr Mackie of Norwich. The flowers are produced numerously around the top of the fleshy trunk. Each blossom is upwards of an inch across, of a bright rosy red color, with the anthers forming a yellow eye. The singular form of the plant, and the arrangement of the numerous pretty blossoms contribute to recommend it to every cultivator of this tribe of plants.

11. *Pentstemon Crassifolius.* Thick-leaved. (Scrophulariaceæ. Didynamia angiospermia.) The late Mr Douglas discovered this pretty species on the north-west coast of North America, who sent seeds to the London Horticultural Society, at whose garden it bloomed last year. The plant is of a suffructicose habit, growing a foot high, quite hardy. It is of a free flowering species, produced in racemes. Each flower is about an inch and a half long, of a pretty lilac color. The lower part of the tube is of a bright rose color.

It is a very desirable plant for the flower garden, its dwarf habit, and pretty flowers alike recommending it.

12. *Philadelphus Hirsutus.* Hairy Syringa. (Philadelphaceæ. Iscosandria monogynia.) This species was found by Mr Nuttall in Tennessee, on the rocky banks of French Broad River, near to warm springs. It is a hardy shrub, growing not more than three or four feet high, blooming in the middle of July. The flowers are white, each about an inch across, without fragrance. It grows well in a rocky situation.

Art. VII. — *Miscellaneous Matters.*

Forms of Flowers.—It is not a little amusing to watch the progress of flowers, from bad to better, and even to good forms. It was some time before the double dahlia was produced with other than pointed or quilled petals, and now they would not be looked upon with these faults. The heart's-ease, in the wild and natural form, is despised — the nearer they now approach the circle, the more they are prized. The Camellia Japonica is the most beautiful in the country of its flowers; but all the most double and perfect have pointed petals — all that have not are confused or semi-double. It is only now breaking away from the forms which have been prevalent so long. Three seedlings have been exhibited this season with the most exquisitely formed petals, making up into a beautiful form of flower. One raised by Mr Luttworth was decidedly the finest form that could be imagined, the petal was very thick, of a rich dark red color, and it had beautiful foliage. The second was a bright rose-colored flower, of excellent form, not quite so high in the crown, and was exhibited in the best twelve blooms sent out to Her Majesty, as well as in the collection, in the month of February, and, like the one already mentioned, is very distinct from all others. This was the flower named, by permission, Rosa Victoria. The third was raised at Richmond, and though different from the other two, possesses the principal improvements—fine round thick petals; in color it is darker than Rosa Victoria, and lighter than Mr Luttworth's. The three are worthy of a place in the most select and beautiful collections, though it will be some time, of course, before

they can be procured. They are now growing as specimen plants, and except an ugly branch offers itself as a sacrifice, neither will be promulgated. As the Camellia seems now to be coming into universal cultivation, we shall be glad of information as to the character of new flowers and varieties but little known, for it will serve as a guide to some of the younger growers. The two varieties, let out by Messrs Brown, are additions to the general collection—Louis Philippe being distinctly violet scented, and is a well-growing deep red color, good-sized flower, in which there are many stamens visible, and which give, when perfect, a strong perfume. The other, Cardinal, is the thickest petaled, and the deepest colored single flower in cultivation; several other seedlings have been shown this season, but there was nothing remarkable about them.—*London Horticultural Journal.*

Exhibition of Heart's-Ease.—The Royal Society have taken up the subject of heart's-ease, about the showing of which there is as much trickery as ever disgraced the dahlia or carnation, pink or ranunculus. Where flowers have been wanting in the quality of flatness, pieces of glass, with weights upon them, have been used to press them down, and nothing could exceed the impudence with which this trick was carried on. The Royal Society have lent their rooms to the Metropolitan Society of Florists, for a show of auriculas, on Wednesday, May 2; and by way of rendering it more attractive, they of themselves give several prizes—one or two are for heart's-ease, and the condition of showing is, that if a single flower in the whole collection shall have been pressed or artificially flattened, it shall disqualify the collection for a prize, even if it be the best, and it will have the very best effect; instead of the flowers being like so many plasters on the box, with their textures spoiled their petals puckered, they will lie as they grow, they will exhibit the faults they grew with, and the beauties that belong to them; and it is only by making this a condition, that gentlemen can ever compete with florists. Gentlemen will not condescend to the trickery of exhibiting; and the only way to induce them to enter the lists, is to have things exhibited as they grow. The only assistance from art that nature ought to have, should be in cultivating, not in dressing, in the growth, not in the manufacture; and every step towards encouraging the one, and checking the other, will be hailed with pleasure by all who love the science.—*Floricultural Cabinet.*

QUINCY MARKET.

[Reported for the Horticultural Register.]

APPLES, Russet,	barrel,				3 50
Dried,	pound,		8		9
BEANS, White, Foreign,	bushel,	1	25	a 1	50
Domestic,	do.			2	25
String	peck,				25
BEETS,	bunch,				6
BUTTERNUTS, green,	hundred,				50
BLUEBERRIES,	box,				17
CARROTS,	bunch,				6
CRANBERRIES,	bushel,				3 00
CUCUMBERS,	dozen,				25
CURRANTS,	quart,				6
CHERRIES,	do.	10	a	10	1-2
CABBAGE, early York,	per head,				6
GOOSEBERRIES,	per quart,	12	a		17
LEMONS,	per hundred			2	00
LIMES,	" "	50	a		75
LETTUCE,	head				3
ORANGES,	hundred			3	00
ONIONS, new,	bunch,				6
PEARS,	quart				25
POTATOES, new,	bushel,			2	00
old,	do.				50
RADISHES,	bunch,				3
RASPBERRIES,	box,	25	a	37	1-2
SQUASH, summer,	dozen,				25
STRAWBERRIES,	box,	25	a	37	1-2
TURNIPS,	bunch,	6	a		10

Russets are the only Apples now to be found in the market.

A few new Pears have appeared under the denomination of "Independent Pears," but very small and of inferior quality. Of small fruits there is an abundant supply.

The Vegetable Market is well stored with the usual products of the season.

Boston, July 12, 1838.

☞ Notice.—In our next number we shall insert the plates to which reference is made in the valuable article on the Camellia, translated from the French by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. They should have appeared in the present number, but we found it impossible to get them ready, as it requires much more time than we anticipated to color them.